

# Hawaiian Gazette

EST. 1838 IN REBUS.

TEN-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1889.

The departure of between 350 and 360 Chinese Thursday in the Oceanic for China, is the most hopeful sign that has occurred lately, of the much-wished for decrease in this class of our population. We understand that if they had had the means, a much larger number would have left in the same vessel. Only furnish free passage to them, and the surplus would very soon be so reduced as to cause much less annoyance to tradesmen. While some of the passengers in the above vessel were of the higher classes and may return here, the bulk of them were of the laboring class. If the surplus of laborers be reduced, the competition will naturally be less in the trades to which they resort for a living. The steamship Gaelic will arrive here about the 10th or 12th of October, and if the Chinese can find the means to pay their passage home, probably five hundred more will depart in her.

The mass-meeting held Thursday evening at the Skating Rink is fully reported in another column; but we may say here that from the large number of whites and natives present, the matter of Chinese restriction is receiving very general attention, and it is to be hoped that the movement may be wisely directed and all its bearings calmly weighed. The sympathies of the natives who were present at the meeting, some three hundred or more, very evidently favored the object sought to be attained by the speakers; and, if the meeting was a true reflex of the opinions held by the native population generally, the gathering of Thursday evening will not have been held in vain.

There is one feature of the matter that may seem rather odd to a few persons, viz.: That no organized opposition has yet been manifested against the movement. Whether this apathy proceeds from a feeling on the part of those holding adverse views, of thinking that the present agitation will subside through inaction, or that the obstacles in its way are too powerful to be overcome, we are not in a position to know; but at present the restriction movement has apparently its own way, and goes along swimmingly.

## A NEW ROAD.

A great improvement is being made in the road which is to connect the Kapiolani Park with the extension of Beretania street that passes Moiliili Church. The road is by no means complete, but it has been opened out and a brake can even now be driven over it. We would not at present recommend any one to take it as a pleasure drive, but the time is not far distant when it will be one of the most popular of drives in our environs. It will enable those driving out to the park to return to town by a different road, a very long felt want.

Leaving town by Beretania street there will be a clear run out past Mr. Dillingham's residence and the rice fields beyond, to the Moiliili hill. This has to be surmounted and the Manoa stream crossed. Shortly after crossing the bridge the new road, which turns sharply to the right is reached. This road leads directly to the park, passing a large expanse of rice fields which now occupy the space that fifteen years ago was an expanse of worthless rushes. It eventually enters the park and runs directly to the bridge. Once there the return to Honolulu is well-known to all who patronize the tramcars or have teams.

The new road is being laid down in coral as a top dressing, and the steam roller is employed every now and then in getting it into order. At the rate of progress that has been made during the past three months it will be some time before the work is properly finished. However, when completed it will be really a great boon and will be especially attractive to tourists, who will then be enabled to make a circuit and see a great deal more of the environs than they have ever had chance to before. Taken in conjunction with Punch-bowl road, this improvement stands much to the credit of the Minister of Interior. Probably few people remember that this very road was a favorite scheme of Dr. J. Moti Smith when he was Minister of Interior.

## AMERICAN COMMERCE IN THE PACIFIC.

The Alta California, in an article on the proposed subsidy to the China steamers, between Vancouver and Asia, by the British and Canadian governments, says: "Our Chamber of Commerce has crystallized the issues that arise from this long-eyed British policy, and they are to be discussed by the coming conference, which will be the most important body that has ever met on this coast. Let the issues be cleared of some misconceptions that are caused by a misuse of terms. We want a weekly steamer mail to Australia, and perhaps also to Yokohama and Hong-kong. Let us not talk about securing by a subsidy. England does not subsidize a mile of ocean mail routes. Let our Congress authorize the Postmaster-General to ask bids for carrying a weekly mail to Australia, China and Japan, just as bids are asked on the land routes. We can probably secure it as cheaply as England secures her mail transit via the Suez Canal. The present situation is that China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand have a weekly mail to England and only a monthly mail to the United States. If our shipping laws are in the way, by requiring American bottoms to carry these mails, and the building of American bottoms is impeded by other laws, let them be removed. With weekly mail facilities, a Pacific cable is the next step. Everybody here seems to have forgotten that after Senator Morgan of Alabama visited this Coast in 1884 he introduced a bill to secure Government aid and patronage in laying a cable from San Francisco to Hawaii and Australia. It was favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, we believe, but, as the Pacific Coast showed but little interest in it, it died on the files."

## TAXING SCHOOL AND CHURCH PROPERTY.

One of the new American States, which enter the Union on the first day of October, has adopted in its Constitution the principle of taxing all property of every kind, religious, educational, or other, following, in this respect, the example of California and perhaps one or two other States, in which all property is taxed. This is the true policy, which should be adopted in Hawaii, as in every other country, all should share alike in the maintenance of the State. This view is becoming more and more popular, and bids fair to be generally adopted.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, of England, has rendered a decision respecting the taxation of charitable bequests which will be of general interest. The case was that of a large legacy left for the extension of foreign missions and the maintenance and education of the children of missionaries. The Chief Justice has decided that this money was not devoted to a public purpose in such sense as to exempt it from the income tax. The ground taken was that a charity is richer by the amount of the tax excused. No matter how excellent its object, no matter how beneficial its influence upon the community, to exempt it from taxation is to transfer that much of the burden of supporting it from the voluntary giver to the public. As the "Spectator" puts it, "the taxpayer is made to pay for the maintenance of a charity which is professedly maintained by somebody else." What makes the decision of general interest is that there is a growing sentiment in favor of lessening the exemption hitherto accorded to religious and benevolent corporations. California's experiment in taxing church property of every description is by no means unpopular, at least in its application to costly churches in the cities, which are regarded by many, and not wholly without reason, as a part of the private property of the wealthy few to whom the churches belong. But the chief cause of the growth of the sentiment against exemptions is the immense accumulation of property, especially school property, in the hands of religious societies. The complete exemption of this from any share in the public burdens is coming to be regarded as an indirect method of taxing the community for the support of institutions, which they believe not only are not of public benefit, but, by dividing the support of the public schools, operate directly against the public welfare. Public policy demands that all children shall be afforded a common education by the State, and there is no reason why the buildings used by sectarian

schools should not be taxed as well as the buildings used by private schools.

## THE JAPANESE HOSPITAL.

Circulars, signed by Mr. Taro Ando the Japanese Consul-General, are being distributed to the charitably disposed residents of this city on behalf of the Japanese Mutual Aid Association, and, more especially, a temporary hospital, opened in May last, for the treatment of diseased Japs under the auspices of the association above named.

This praiseworthy attempt on the part of the wealthier Japanese residents to care for the sick and destitute of their nationality, commends itself to every philanthropic and charitable heart of any creed, race or color; and, as is well known, the Japanese residents are not, as a class, so wealthy as we could wish, judicious help from other nationalities resident here, is needed to carry on the prospective work of helping the sick of this useful and interesting class of people.

That the destitute sick among the Japanese can be treated much more cheaply by those of their own nationality than at the Queen's Hospital, admits of no doubt; and the withdrawal of Japanese patients from the latter institution is also a matter for consideration. The expenses of attending sick Japanese have to be met from some source; and, as they are a useful class of immigrants, a large portion of this duty is due from those who reap advantage from this class of labor. To suppose that the wealthier Japanese of the city are able, unaided, to grapple with this laudable work in its entirety, is out of the question; but with such help as they ask, a Japanese hospital can be made a success.

In another column will be found a copy of the circular referred to, and also its endorsement by the President of the Board of Immigration.

## OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We have been making enquiries about the public schools in and around Honolulu and find the number for the new scholastic year somewhat larger than we had supposed. As they have just opened, it will be a matter of interest to the general public to know what these schools are and who the various teachers are.

There are two select schools under the Board of Education, viz.: Fort street school and the Beretania street primary school; all the others are free. Fort street school has an enrollment of about 250 scholars under seven teachers. The principal is Prof. M. M. Scott; vice principal and teacher of languages, Mr. A. V. Gear; assistants, Miss Brown, Miss Winter, Miss N. Needham, Miss Walker and Miss Courser. The course of study extends from the lowest primary to a high school grade. The Beretania street school has just been opened. It is for children under ten years of age. Miss Duncan, a California teacher of great experience, is in sole charge.

Foremost among the free Government schools stands the Royal school, of which the Rev. A. Mackintosh is principal. Mr. Peck vice principal, and the following ladies assistants: Miss Nellie Brown, Miss Taner, Miss A. Walker, Miss Brickwood, Mrs. J. Brown, Miss Mist, Miss N. Ladd, Miss K. McIntyre and Miss H. Ladd; a total of eleven teachers. The Royal school is only for boys, of whom nearly 400 are enrolled.

The Pohukaina school is for girls alone. Miss Corney is principal, and she has for assistants Miss Bernice Barnard, Miss Atkinson and Miss A. Mossman, the latter being substitute for Miss A. Dudoit, at present absent on leave.

The Kauluwela school on School street between Nuuanu and Liliha, which has been open not quite one year, has Mr. C. H. White for principal, and Mrs. Wood and Miss White for assistants. It numbers about 140 scholars.

Taking the outskirts of the city, there is a school at Moanalua under Mrs. Hookoo, a native lady; one at Kalihi-waena, close to the Kamehameha schools, of which Mr. Gallagher is principal and Miss Leta Wilder assistant. At Kalihi-uka is a school in sole charge of Mr. G. Carson Kenyon. Miss Markham teaches the school at Waikiki-kai, Miss Kate Lishman at Moiliili, Miss R. Davidson at Manoa and Mr. Cnelho has just commenced his career as a teacher at Marquessville. At all these schools English is taught, and the foundations of a good practical education are being laid.

Besides the above there are four schools taught in the Hawaiian language, viz.: Kawaiahae, Kaunakapili, Roma wahine (on Fort street) and Panoa.

This makes a total of sixteen Government schools in the district of Honolulu, thirteen of which are free with a total of about 1,300 scholars, being a larger number than has ever before been reported in attendance.

## HAWAIIAN ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS.

There are few countries in the world that are not subject to fogs, and there are also few oceans or portions of oceans where those thin vapors do not occur.

The Hawaiian Islands and adjoining ocean are happily free from genuine fogs, and even mists are not frequent. The chief cause of the immunity of these islands from aqueous vapors of this kind, is the great depth of the surrounding ocean, and to this cause may be added the action of tropical heat in dispersing such vapors as arise from the land in the day-time.

As a health-resort, this freedom from fogs is a most important matter, not only in being free from these vehicles of malaria, but in allowing the sun's rays to penetrate the atmosphere unimpeded, and thus keep the air pure and free from contaminating influences. In heavy, dense and moisture-laden atmospheres the germs of decay and disease float near to the surface of the ground; but under Hawaiian conditions these causes of disease ascend to a higher strata and are then wafted out to the ocean where they are lost in the immensity of oceanic conditions.

The comparative newness and porosity of Hawaiian soils also greatly assist in preventing the ascension of aqueous vapor, by allowing the rains to sink readily into the soil. To this quality of Hawaiian alluvium may be attributed the general absence of lakes, ponds, marshes and bogs, with all the unhealthy conditions which arise from decayed vegetation, and unhealthy exhalations and malaria that are evolved therefrom.

In no other tropical islands, of similar extent, does the same freedom from this class of diseases exist; nor is the same, or even similar, conditions found anywhere else within the tropics, excepting upon comparatively small or uninhabited islands whose absence of fresh water may create a similarly pure atmosphere.

No similarity can be found on any of the continents, and the islands of the Madeira group are often enveloped in fogs arising from the gulf stream which flows but a short distance to the north. Indeed the whole of the north Atlantic is subject to fogs more or less, and on no portion of that ocean is the immunity from malarial disease so pronounced as on the northern Pacific, where such fogs as occur are confined to the surf-beaten western coast of North America.

## Loved Her Hair.

A letter from Detroit says:—One of the most remarkable divorce suits has been begun here. Mrs. James Phyling recently began action against her husband, charging desertion and praying for a decree, with alimony. Phyling filed an answer, in which he sets forth that he fell in love with the woman who is now his wife because of her luxurious hair, and frequently told her so. After the marriage, which occurred a year ago, he found that every reference to her hair caused her to become angry, and he noticed that she would never make her toilet in his presence. This worried him, and one day he climbed upon a chair looked over the transom of his wife's boudoir, and discovered that her ringlets were hanging on the back of a chair. The woman herself felt bold as the palm of her hand. Phyling shrieked and his wife fainted. When she recovered she explained that she had lost her hair in a fire, but no explanation would satisfy him, and he left his wife in possession of their home, taking up quarters himself in another part of the city. He says he cannot live with her.

## Special Notices.

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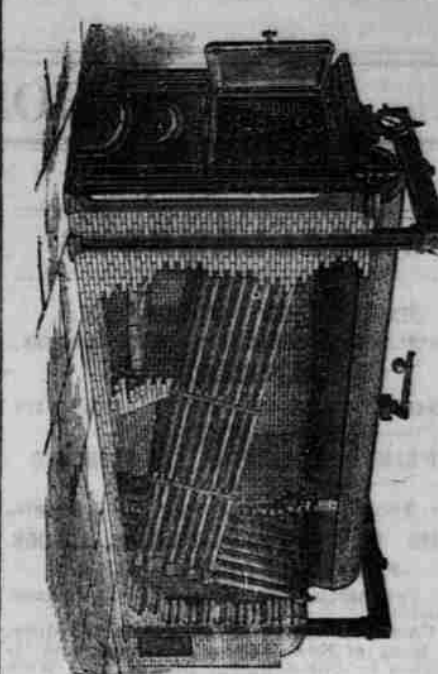
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